BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. | ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER | BANGOR, ME., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1884. | VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 242.

Whig and Courier.

BANGOR
Daily Whig and Courier.
East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
or
BOUTELLE & BURR

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

Business Cards.

FILES! - - - FILES!

Now is the Time to Sharpen Up

1,000 Dozen Files

The Lowest Prices.

Old Files Re-cut as usual.

JOB COLLETT, - - - Exchange St.

A PROFITABLE EXCURSION

RED A. BUTTERS,
No 21 Main Street

To Vessel Owners
AND CAPTAINS

OAKES BROTHERS,

JOSEPH OAKES & SON,

W. F. DOE,
SPAR MAKER,

Masts and Spars Furnished
OAKES BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS and SHOES

43 MAIN STREET,

Constantly Improving Stock,

L. F. FORREST & CO.

$50.00

To Rent Four Common Dwelling Rooms
WITH ONE TON OF COAL.

A. W. DECROW,
19 CENTRAL STREET | BANGOR, ME

STOCK IMMENSE,

Whitman's 99 Cent Store,
32 CENTRAL ST.

Fire Works,

TRY A POUND
Bouquet Formosa Tea,
60 Cents a Pound,

TEA WHITE,

FALL OPENING
CARPETINGS.

Body Brussels, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry Brussels, Art Kidderminster, Extra Super Ingrains,

KENSINGTON AND WOODSTOCK ART SQUARES

Linoleums, Lignums, Oil Cloths, Oil Cloth Rugs, Peruvian Dagheston, Smyrna, and Velvet Rugs, &c., &c

AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN
—WE OFFER—
Twenty Pieces of Body Brussels,
At $1.10.
Also Twenty-Five Pieces at $1.25.

We are confident the latter is the LOWEST POINT ever touched in the history of the carpet trade. Purchasers can make no mistake in purchasing their carpets at this time, as they will find everything as represented, and the prices lower than are now shown in the general market.

A. H. ROBERTS & SON.

Portland Business College

A COMPLETE BUSINESS EDUCATION

HENRY JOHNSON,
Burlington, Vt., U.S.A.

ARNICA OIL LINIMENT.

For Rheumatism, Cramps, Sprains, Sciatica, Burns, Bruises, Frosted and all other Pains. A safe, sure, Remedy for Cuts, Scratches, Sores, &c.

Its effects are Magical.
Price 25c and 50c

LOST.

—USE—
Atlas Powder
—FOR REMOVING—
Stumps and Boulders
—FOR SALE BY—
HENRY McLAUGHLIN,
BANGOR

Received this Day!

150 Boxes Oranges,
100 Boxes Lemons,
150 Bunches Bananas,
3000 Cocoanuts,
500 Pines,
Layer Figs, Also New Vermont Cheese, Pickles in Jars, Oysters, Clams, &c., to the Trade Only.

AYER & PLUMMER.
29 Broad Street and 76 Fittering Square

PATENTS.
COOMBS, & MASON,
Solicitors of Patents & Counsellors in Patent Cases.
Wheelwright & Clark's Block, Bangor.

HARD PINE,
All Sizes and Lengths,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
E. & I. K. STETSON

Tenement to Let.

Real Estate.

$2,800

Will buy the two houses on Newbury St. and Salem Court belonging to the estate of the late Mrs H. S. Milliken

Assessors' Valuation, $2,500

Tenants now stand ready to take the houses at $350 per year rent

For Sale or Rent.

REAL ESTATE.

BREWER PROPERTY
For Sale.

Timber Lands for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE

Old Papers,

CHAS. S. PEARL,
Real Estate Broker, Insurance Agent.

AUCTIONEER.

We have the very best 50 cent Ladies' Vest that was ever shown; also two cases Vests and Pants for 37 cents. Great bargains! One case at only 35 cents.
Men's and Boys' Underwear very cheap, at the
Boston Button Store.

Public Carriages

MESSRS. SWEET & NICKERSON

LIVERY.

MISS R. A. PALMER,
METAPHYSICIAN,

WINDOW SHADES and ROLLERS of all kinds,
WALL PAPERS in great variety, also
STATIONERY
LEAD PENCILS of Superior Quality
CHAS. HIGHT.

McCALL'S
BAZAR GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS

FANCY GOODS—BAY STATE, BANGOR

POCKET KNIVES!

For Headache and Neuralgia!

TOOTH BRUSHES! TOOTH BRUSHES!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD

MAKE HENS LAY
CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Open for Business.

FRANK D. PULLEN & CO.'S
New Store, 143 and 145 Exchange Street,
CORNER OF STATE,

ENTIRE NEW STOCK
Fall and Winter Goods.
—AND—
READY-MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

ROUGH AND TUMBLE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

Fine Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

HAT AND CAP AND BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT,

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS,

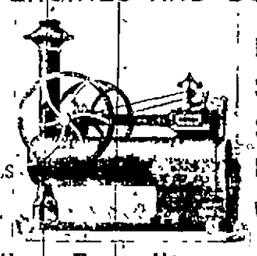
FRANK D. PULLEN & CO.,
143 and 145 EXCHANGE STREET.
CORNER STATE

BAY STATE PARLOR STOVE.

A Full Size No. 8 Cooking Range, only $20 00
A No. 8 Wood Cook Stove, only 13 00
Hot Air Furnace, only 40 00

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
PRITCHARD & FAIRBANKS.
168 EXCHANGE STREET. 168

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS!



Circular Mills, Rotary Bed Planers,
Gang Edgers, Snap Dragons,
Gang Lath Mills, Steam Pumps
Clapboard Machines, Power Pumps,
Shingle Machines, Water Wheels,

Shafting, Pulleys, Boxes, Hangers and Gearing.
HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON COMPANY,
Oak Street, Bangor, Me.

Akron Vitrified Drain Pipe.

ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE DRAIN PIPE,

SOLD BY
CETCHELL, LEICHTON & CO.,
29 CENTRAL STREET.

THE WALKER

Portable and Brick Set

Coal Furnace.

A. NOYES & CO.

Daily Established 1834 - Weekly 1845

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

STATE NEWS

Androscoggin

Aroostook

Cumberland

Kennebec

Oxford.

Penobscot

Piscataquis

Sagadahoc

Somerset

Waldo

Washington

York

State Convention

Business Items

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

Produce Market

State Law Regarding Weights and Measures

Country Produce

Retail Prices Current

Breadstuffs, Grain, Etc

CITY DRUG STORE

WM. E. MANN & CO.

Have Just Received a Full Line of

Low, Son & Haydon's
EXTRACTS

For the Handkerchief. Best in the Market.

City Drug Store.
BANGOR

Special Notice.

No. 66 Main Street,

Window Shades and Draperies,

Orders Solicited. Work Guaranteed.
C. E. LOVELL.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1
BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW, THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

The Mother Hubbard.

Custom Clothing

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed to Editor of Whig and Courier.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1884.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS:

For President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

OF MAINE.

For Vice-President:

JOHN A. LOGAN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

For Electors at Large:

JOHN A. PEABODY, of Rockland.
WILSON O. HILLIARD, of Portland.

First District—CHARLES M. MOSES.
Second District—JOHN G. HICHARDSON.
Third District—ASHER COBURN.
Fourth District—CHARLES F. A. JOHNSON.

Convicted Out of Its Own Mouth.

So much charge was accorded to the New York *Herald* that the honor (?) of being the champion blackguard organ of the day might fall to it, now seems that the Boston *Herald* does not intend to surrender its strongly grounded claim to that position, attained by years of practice, without a desperate struggle.

In the *Herald's* of Wednesday morning there appears an article purporting to come from Portland devoted to those dark days in the history of this State when unscrupulous men endeavored to steal control of the governor. The writer of this base article, however he may be does well to withhold his name from the public. The object of the article is a miserable attempt to make it appear to the people outside the State that Mr. Blaine was guilty of an effort to bribe members of the alleged Fusion Legislature.

This infamous charge was only a part of the desperate game the Fusionists were playing. They selected as their victim Wallace H. White, who was charged with an attempt to bribe two Fusion members, it being alleged that Mr. White was simply the tool of Mr. Blaine who was then chairman of the Republican State Committee. The case was given an exhaustive hearing by a committee composed of four Republicans and three Fusionists.

There was no particle of evidence introduced in support of the charge, except the statements of the two men who claimed to have been selected as worthy subjects to approach with a bribe, and so unsatisfactory was the evidence they gave in comparison with the straightforward story of Mr. White, backed by other honorable witnesses, that one of the Fusion members refused to sign the minority report, while every Republican attached his name to the majority report which completely exonerated Mr. White.

The necessity for this alleged attempt at bribery, the writer in the *Herald* says—and the paper indorses it editorially—was "TO GET POSSESSION OF A LEGISLATURE TO CONSTITUTIONALLY-ELECTED LEGISLATURE." In order to show our readers the depths of degradation an unreliable organ like the Boston *Herald* will descend to in a desperate endeavor to weaken a political candidate, who has always stood at the head of its unqualified hatred, we quote from the columns of this despicable sheet in 1880, right after the decision of the Supreme Court, showing what it then thought of a body that it now designates as a "regular and constitutionally-elected Legislature."

"The opinion given by the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine to the questions asked by Gov. Garcelon, brushes away, in almost complete manner, the *sophistries with which the Governor and his Council have endeavored to enhance their actions.*

"In the face of this decision, *they will be held men who will support the so-called seats in the Legislature which a MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE BELIEVE THEY ARE NOT ENTITLED TO.* It seems to us that no man, ambitious for future political preferment, or concerned for his reputation, could, under the present circumstances, do so narrow an act as to present himself at the State House for qualification *supported only by Gov. Garcelon's 'constitutional' certificate.*

"The rumors that Ellis one and that one had resolved to decline to be an elder and abettor in the DESPERATE SCHEME OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE, to which currency was given in the telegraphic despatches of yesterday, do not in the least *surprise us.* On the contrary, *we shall be astonished* if any considerable number of men IN DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION, AND IN CONTEMPT OF THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AS INTERPRETED IN ITS HIGHEST OFFICIAL AUTHORITY, SHALL ASSUME TO REPRESENT DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEIR CLAIMS HAVE BEEN PRACTICALLY AND LEGALLY REPUDIATED AT THE POLLS."

"The Fusionists have prided themselves all along on their strict adherence to legal forms; but now that this support has been *knocked from under them*, and their own hands as it were—there will be *nothing for them to do but to retire from the contest as gracefully as they can.*"

The German Vote.

As the Democratic organs are trying to make capital out of the fact that there is great dissatisfaction among the German voters, the Philadelphia *Press* has instituted a careful inquiry in the various leading centres of the German population with a view of getting at the real situation. Its reports embrace the States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri. Summing up the result of this inquiry, which has been conducted impartially, the *Press* says:

"The result is highly gratifying and encouraging to the Republicans of the country. It shows that, except at two points, there is not defection—and not serious there. It establishes the fact that as a rule the county over the German Republican will vote the Republican ticket, and that the division will be about the same as in 1880 or 1876. The points where the chief interest has centred are Cincinnati and Milwaukee. The conclusion from the reports is that while there is some disturbance at both places, it is not of a dangerous character and does not imperil the States of which they are the principal cities.

"Outside of these places the reports are uniformly favorable. They show that while Carl Schurz was treated with respect by his countrymen, he made no marked impression and won few converts. They prove that the local disturbances in a few of the State elections will not affect the National contest, and that the Germans will follow their old party lines. This intelligence will be welcome to Republicans everywhere and adds another to the accumulating evidences of an assured Republican victory."

A Denial that Cannot be Set Aside.

In attempting to break down the explicit denial of Hon. J. R. Joy, of Michigan, to the false charge that Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, offered to appoint a committee to suit Mr. Joy, if he would take certain bonds of Mrs. Blaine's hands, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has made a great mistake as he has only succeeded in placing himself in a very unfortunate position. When this charge was first given to the public through the columns of the Cleveland press, Gen. R. A. Alger, the Republican candidate for Governor in Michigan, sent the following despatch to Mr. Joy, who was in London:

DETROIT, Sept. 30, 1884.

Joy, Cate Brown, Shipley & Co., London:

Did Blaine offer to appoint a committee to suit you if you took Little Rock bonds off his hands? Henry Ward Beecher says you told him Blaine did. ALGER.

Mr. Joy at once wired back the following emphatic and sweeping denial:

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1884.

R. A. Alger, Detroit, Michigan:

Blaine never made me any offer to appoint a committee to suit me in any manner, form or *for any consideration of any kind whatever.* J. R. JOY.

Mr. Beecher now claims that the despatch to Mr. Joy was misleading and his reply irrelevant, inasmuch as it did not answer the real charge. It will be seen from the above correspondence that Gen. Alger referred to the Little Rock bonds, while Mr. Beecher in his latest explanation claims that the charge was that Mr. Blaine agreed to appoint a committee to suit Mr. Joy if certain depreciated bonds could be kept off his hands and placed elsewhere. This seems to be of little consequence without any material difference, but for the sake of the argument, allow for a moment that Gen. Alger's despatch did not cover the direct charge referred to by Mr. Beecher, how about Mr. Joy's reply? Does it not cover any possible phase of the case? He says that Mr. Blaine never made him "ANY OFFER to appoint a committee to suit him for ANY CONSIDERATION or ANY KIND WHATEVER." It is impossible to distort the meaning of this assertion. It is an emphatic denial and disposes of the whole slander. The very fact that J. Joy translated Mr. Blaine in the Chicago Convention of 1880 in itself furnishes a complete refutation of this charge.

The allusion of Mr. Beecher to certain "evil disposed newspapers" now supporting Mr. Blaine that have heretofore been particularly violent in their opposition to him, is singularly unfortunate in this campaign. The Boston *Globe* for instance is now joining hands with Mr. Beecher in an effort to elect Gov. Cleveland, and yet the *Globe* was the first New England paper to shock the public with the stories of Gov. Cleveland's immoral life, which however the *Globe* Mr. Beecher and Rev. James Freeman Clarke now think "afford no reason why the candidate should not be elevated to the highest place in the gift of the people." In time of this year when the *Globe* was trying to prevent the nomination of the very candidate whom it is now supporting, it said: "If Gov. Cleveland is dishonest, he will not carry his own State. If Gov. Cleveland is intemperate, he will be defeated in a majority of all the States."

The New York *Times* is also now supporting Mr. Beecher's candidate, and in June, 1883, the same paper said: "Gov. Cleveland is willing to *swindle* the unwary tenants of the capitol out of money which the State owes them for work done for the State, in order to gain a reputation as a reformer. This is about the *cheap and currish* trick, even of this very low-lived STATESMAN." Again the *Times* said of Gov. Cleveland, referring to its veto of the five-cent fare bill:

"*Note that the Governor has shown his scrupulous regard for the rights of the elevated railroad corporations, for him devote some attention to the rights of the people.* He says, and is not aware that the corporations have, by any default, forfeited many of their rights, and that they have the remedy in the hand under existing laws. As it is part of his duty to see the laws executed—he can, without any stretch of authority, readily add to his apparently limited knowledge of the relations between the public and the corporation which was created to cheat them out of their dues."

The New York *Herald* is still another paper that is now supporting Mr. Beecher's candidate, but when he vetoed this same bill the *Herald* said:

"Governor Cleveland has, really, this choice as *statesman*, as a *public officer*, and as a *politician*. He has cast his lot on the side of the *great corporations and corporate manipulators*, and staked his chances for future political preferment in their favor. The political and legal principles to which he has given his adherence in this veto are of much broader application than to the elevated railroad fare question. They have a direct bearing upon the great political issues that are taking shape in the National arena."

And so we might go on, quoting from the columns of these papers, but these extracts are sufficient to show that Mr. Beecher was treading on dangerous ground when referred to the newspapers and their treatment of the Presidential candidates.

Tilden's Letter.

For some weeks preceding the national convention the health of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was a subject of serious consideration on the part of the Democratic press. One day we were informed that he was regaining much of his old-time vigor and gunning and the next that he was in a very low state and unable to receive any of his many callers. This sort of thing was kept up until the nomination of Mr. Blaine and then the alacrity with which Mr. Tilden seized his pen and hailed that letter, positively withdrawing his name from the list of possible Democratic candidates, went a long way toward convincing the public that he indeed retained his political sagacity to a marked degree; but the latest bulletin from his own pen will now place him on the retired list of Democratic statesmen. Whatever may be his physical condition it is evident that he no longer possesses that mental capacity to which his party associates have been prone to give so much weight in the past. The Democrats are really entitled to sympathy in this campaign. With a candidate who possesses neither the ability nor character to enlighten the public as to his position on the great National questions now under consideration, they felt constrained to call on the Sage of Gramercy Park for an address with which to electrify the country, hence the letter which we publish this morning. It is safe to say, however, that the letter will not afford the Democratic managers any degree of comfort, for a more meaningless document has seldom been given to the public. The claim of Mr. Tilden that the Democratic party laid the foundation of all national greatness" is, to say the least, sublimely cool, inasmuch as the country's credit was ruined and the treasury bankrupt when that party in obedience to the will of the people turned the control of the government over to the Republicans. The greater part of the letter is devoted to an arraignment of the Republican party, but the wonderful prosperity that this country has attained under Republican administrations—rather overbalances Mr. Tilden's cry that we need a change. The following is the letter, which, more than any one thing in the campaign, shows the utter barrenness of the Democratic cause, coming as it does from the one man upon whom the party relied to give to the country some substantial reasons why Gov. Cleveland should be elected:

GRAYSTONE, Oct. 6, 1884.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolutions concerning me adopted by the Democratic National Convention.

I there express the conviction that the reform in the administration of the Federal Government, which is the great national want, and, indeed, essential to the restoration and preservation of the Government itself, can only be defined through the agency of the Democratic party and by installing for representative in the Chief Magistracy of the United States. The noble historical traditions of the Democratic party, the principles in which it was educated and to which it has ever been in the main faithful, its freedom from the corrupting influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power, and the nature of the elements which constitute it, will contribute to qualify it for that mission.

The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the Republican party make it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give better government than the debasing system of abuse which during its ascendency has infected official and political life in this country.

The Democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the most advanced patriots of the Revolution to resist the perversion of our Government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, of Massachusetts, George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and George Wythe and James Madison, of Virginia. From the election of Mr. Jefferson in President in 1800, for 60 years the Democratic party, under its successive leaders, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Woodbury, Levi Woodbury, Buchanan and Pierce, extended the boundaries of the republic and laid the foundations of all our National greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the Constitution and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration.

On the other hand, the Republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of particular classes at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with the abuses which naturally grow up during a long succession of unchecked power, especially in a period of war and of false finance. The particular dangerous elements in it are now furnished in part by its close alliance with the interests which subordinate public to personal ends. The most hopeful feature in the situation is the rebuking disgust which has manifested itself throughout the country at the corruptions and profligacy which have polluted from power. It has been justly asserted by a modern statesman struggling to reform the politics of his country that the Republican party contains all the elements necessary to constitute a first class political party, except a conscience. In the general result of the contest between the two parties, the dominant influence of the Democratic party in the past, and the fact

Whig and Courier.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM PORTLAND

The Unitarian State Conference

PORTLAND, Oct 8 There is a business meeting of the Maine Unitarian Conference this afternoon with George F Talbot in the chair Rev C Kellogg read the report of Secretary and Treasurer Rev Dr Ryder read a paper on Unitarian Work in Maine Rev Dr Bicknell of Boston, Rev Dr Hosmer of Cambridge, Mass, Rev Dr Gannett of Boston, Rev Dr Ellis of Boston, Rev Dr Hall of Boston, Rev Dr Fox of Boston, Rev Dr Bartol of Boston, Rev Dr Peabody of Cambridge, Mass, Rev Dr Hedge of Cambridge, Mass, Rev Dr Clarke of Boston, Rev Dr Chadwick of Boston, Rev Dr Miles of Boston, Rev Dr Hale of Boston, Rev Dr Ware of Cambridge, Mass, Rev Dr Gilman of Boston, Rev Dr Bigelow of Boston, Rev Dr Eliot of St Louis, Rev Dr Bellows of New York, Rev Dr Osgood of New York, Rev Dr Frothingham of New York, Rev Dr Collyer of Chicago, Rev Dr Thayer of Cincinnati, Rev Dr Sunderland of Boston, Rev Dr Hosmer of Northfield, Vt, Rev Dr Bartlett of Meadville, Pa, Rev Dr Hall of Dedham, Mass, Rev Dr Ryder of Portland, Rev Dr Fay of Portland, Rev Dr Kellogg of Portland, Rev Dr Bicknell of Portland, Rev Dr Hall of Portland, Rev Dr Ellis of Portland, Rev Dr Hall of Portland, Rev Dr Fox of Portland, Rev Dr Bartol of Portland, Rev Dr Peabody of Portland, Rev Dr Hedge of Portland, Rev Dr Clarke of Portland, Rev Dr Chadwick of Portland, Rev Dr Miles of Portland, Rev Dr Hale of Portland, Rev Dr Ware of Portland, Rev Dr Gilman of Portland, Rev Dr Bigelow of Portland, Rev Dr Eliot of Portland, Rev Dr Bellows of Portland, Rev Dr Osgood of Portland, Rev Dr Frothingham of Portland, Rev Dr Collyer of Portland, Rev Dr Thayer of Portland, Rev Dr Sunderland of Portland, Rev Dr Hosmer of Portland, Rev Dr Bartlett of Portland, Rev Dr Hall of Portland

Fashions.

[New York Evening Post.]

Braids of all kinds and widths, of silk and woolen, or covered with rai-el work in chenille or velvet, in steel, jet, silver, or gold, will again this season be a favorite trimming for dresses, capes, and as a garniture for both round hats and bonnets.

Ribbons are as important as features as ever in dress adornings this fall, and especially such gay colors as impart a certain airy grace to the toilet which cannot well be overlooked in the formation of a fetching costume. All dress nowadays is quelling, costume [illegible] with the floating veils and chic butterfly bows of last season, so much of an undisciplined work as if the sleeves or the buttons had been forgotten.

The new petticoats to wear beneath the waterfall drapery are made of gray jaconet with graduated flounces at the back, or of stout glossy linen, with heavy steels run in to the edge hems of each flounce, and so arranged that they can be shipped out and one skirt washed. Small gentle jerks keep the skirt in place and help to distend the skirt ruffles beneath the drapery of the dress skirt.

Stylish-looking cuirasoles to wear beneath Mongolian jackets of silk or satin are made of flat, ship-bellied velvet, trimmed with very delicate embroidery of gold in the floral or Grecian patterns. A velvet embroidered breech, fit and square in shape, is attached to the left side of the petticoat and cross underneath.

A handsome graveling, costing little or nothing by a newly-made bride was of woolen brown Ottoman cloth, trimmed with seal-brown plush. With, travelling cap in Spanish style to match. With the dress she wore a "drawn" bonnet of brown silk, puckered up in the oddest style imaginable. A soft quilling and slurring formed a sort of protecting halo to the front, which was lined with pale pink satin of a shade as delicate as the interior of a sea shell brought from Adriatic shores. The fashion this season of wearing these pretty "drawn" bonnets to match the dress is to be commended—that is, when the latter is of a suitable color and pattern. It does not, however, look well to have the whole costume that is anything pleasing to the eye and taste.

Many of the newly-imported fabrics attest to the coming popularity of yellow, and in dress goods various shades of this color are shown, deep beige verging on orange, is made up in combination with certain rich shades of brown, the result being most harmonious. Panels of rich yellow-brown brocade are not unfrequently let into the sides of a wood-brown velvet skirt, with waistcoat of the velvet and Louis XIV jacket laced across the front with golden brown silk cords. Occasionally there is only one panel on the right side of the skirt, with full drapery of the brocade on the left. In this case the panel is laced across to correspond with the bodice.

Mantles are to be very long, and elaborately trimmed. The newest material is patterned with velvet in raised designs, a favorite being the "zig-zag" suggestive of forked lightning. There are also fuzzy Zs and geometric figures that impart a general look of crookedness. The soft, harmonious flower outlines once so popular seem to be quite forsaken. The new pattern is the more rather rough woollen substance, dotted black, which shows up the velvet pattern in high relief. Chenille fringes are used in combinings for winter mantles made of the new fabrics.

Astrakhan borders many of the new tailor-made jackets. These are made short, and dark Napolitan red cloth is in much request for them, but the choice of this color renders it necessary to select only such costumes and bonnets as may properly be worn in conjunction, unless, of course, the wardrobe admits of many changes.

The fashion of adding removable panels to any dress of suit the material, such as silk or velvet, is a convenient one for transforming a moderately plain gown into quite a dressy one. The panels are made of piece lace, to which a ruffle of wide lace is added as a finish to the edge. The panels may be worn under or the basque or above it, as taste directs. Worn under, the basque the front of the same should be turned back in a sloping direction to show the panel, which should, moreover, be the only trimming displayed. The back of the overdress should be arranged so as to mingle gracefully the drapery of the dress itself and a fall of the lace which forms the panels. Panels of the lace in a few other ones of silk give a soft and pretty effect, particularly in a pale-hued evening dress where the lace panels above are of cream white.

As in dress fabrics, so in millinery there is a marked preference thus far of golden brown, bronze, and beiges, which is unmistakable. Ladies' and tones promise to be exceedingly popular. Not only in Brown and bronze, but all the [illegible] from gold to every shade of brown-to-seal, nut, wood, coffee, cream, and deep red Van Dyke brown, to a nothing of pure yellow and orange, which has a way following the dead, and cyan and golden fawn so popular the season just past. Silk, canvas and chenille open work form the foundation to many very elegant imported bonnets of golden brown, trimmed with feathers to match, with added garniture of richly mounted slides, pins, or clasps of gold and bronze enamel. To a plaited garniture of French felt, trimmed with brocade or velvet, or of plush, trimmed with lace, brown and gold articles are intermingled are seen on every [illegible].

Some remarkably fatty hussar jackets are shown this season; many hand-somely braided, others with bands of Astrakhan fur outlying the edges. Very chic and jaunty the look, and would seem to fit to perfection. The finest of them are made in black, golden brown, seal, or navy-green cloth clothes, trimmed with mink-tour, the newest kind being beautifully shaded and very pleasing in effect. Ladies have learned by sad experience, however, that it is false economy to buy any but real feather friendings, the best being certainly the cheapest.

It is an excellent plan to line the jackets with the satin moyl faux which noiseconds for the purpose, or with the cheaper grades of American surah silk which invariably wears well. This done, their slip on easily over all materials alike. The struggle to get into a close-fitting jacket, when not silk-lined, is frequently protracted, and generally ends in a feeling of discomfort when finally the garment is on.

Some of the tailor-made costumes of the latest description have the full flat-pleated waterfall drapery in the back, handsomely lined with velvet or satin of a shade contrasting or harmonizing with one of the shades of the figured woolen fabric forming the costume. A very attractive street dress shows an underskirt of dark Venetian red and wood brown in fine check pattern crossed with hair lines of paler yellow. The front of the skirt is covered by three wide ruffles, deeply fitted, after first being faced up with dark red velvet to the depth of four inches. An odd drapery, mingling velvet and checked goods, disposes in a stylish looking tunic above these ruffles, and in the form the deeply box-pleated waterfall drapery is lined—apparently throughout—with the velvet. The short Hungarian jacket in front reaches to the belt line only, and is made of the checked goods, with jaunty postilion back. Beneath this, and reaching quite over the hips, is a full waistcoat of red velvet, fastened with tiny gold buttons.

Pouts have disappeared from the back breadths of many stylish imported dinner and walking costumes, and the tops of the full breadths, beneath the shirt-pointed bodice or postilion basque, are gathered and resemble drawn silk, so closely and beautifully is the work done; but the most general style is to lay back breadths in very wide folds or box pleats extending the entire length of the skirt. It is difficult to keep these pleats in place; even when lined, unless cords or tapes are sewn on the wrong side of the skirt at intervals of about five inches. Each pleat is then fastened to the tape at the intersecting points.

The full-empire puffed sleeve, reaching from the shoulder to below the elbow, is remaining there in a deep frill, has become fixed in Paris.

A unique French bonnet of golden-brown plush exhibited up town has strings of brown brocaded satin that with gold. The brim of the bonnet—which is in the "Tenny" shape—is edged with dark-brown marabout feather trimming, shading to gold and deep blue at the tips. The soft, upright folds of plush and satin which surround the crown are run through with several oddly-shaped Grecian pins formed of the gold set with aquamarine. The strings and the inside of the hat are faced with blue velvet.

With a tailor-made jacket is large but secure, inconsistent. The small snug toque, with its complements, is appropriate, but the cycle is too severe to suit its people, and would be unsuitable for any woman far past middle age. The long-popular French bonnet, with its medium-sized crown and slightly protruding brim, is always lady-like, always elegant looking, and as becoming as any bonnet of whatever shape or fancy, can ever be.

Three coaching toilets recently worn were as follows. The first was a dress of black Turkish satin, with three flounces on the skirt edged with escurial lace. Vesting six inches in depth, with a heading above of jet beaded applications in the form of a [illegible] edging finished the edges. The drapery in the back was simply finished, with no bound hems, but the loopings hemmed there were held by rich ornaments, giving a rich effect to that portion of the dress. The close cuirasse corsage was worn with a Continental vest which glittered with a superb jet embroidery wrought upon Polish speech designs. The sleeves did not reach to the elbows and were finished with a deep turn-back cuff covered with the jet application work, these set by long yellow gloves of dressed kid. A high Tyrolean hat of braided silk, covered with loose ends of beaded lace and full nodding black plumes, completed this elegant toilet. The second very fine toilet consisted of a princess polonaise of amber satin brocaded with deep red flowers in velveteen, a flirt of darkest green plush. The polonaise was very short in front and exceedingly fanciful. Upon the front was a breadth of the dark green velvet, almost hidden by an entire fringe of beads in ruby and amber shading, with turn-over collar likewise adorned. The close sleeves were slashed to the elbow over a puffing of the dark green velvet. The third costume was of golden brown Ottoman silk, with panels, waistcoat, and gaiterine of wood brown velvet.

A Touching Incident.

A POET'S OPINION CONVERTED—HOW IT WAS GOOD-NATURED—SOME NAIVE AND SPARKLING REMARKS.

The St. Louis express, on the New York Central road, was crowded one evening recently, when at one of the way stations an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the cars and finally secured a seat. As the conductor approached the pair, the young lady arose, and in pleading tones said:

"Please, sir, I don't feel like paying me to the asylum. I feel like crazy. I'm a little dead, but not mad. Oh! no! Indeed, Won't you please have pity and take me back home?"

The conductor, astonished though he was to all phases of humanity, looked with astonishment at the pair as did the other passengers in the vicinity. A few words from the father, however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer, changed to be seated just behind the old gentleman and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and a trembling voice the father said:

"My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural faculties, together with a great ambition, placed her in the front ranks of the school, and she stood at the head of her class. But her health had not been good. I am taking her to a private asylum, where we hope she will soon be better."

At the next station the old man and his daughter left the cars, but the incident, so suggestive of Shakespeare's Ophelia, awakened strange thoughts in the mind of the writer. It is an absolute fact that while the population of America increased thirty per cent during the decade between 1870 and 1880, the insanity increase was over one hundred and forty-five per cent for the same period. Travelers by rail, by boat, or in carriages in any part of the land see large and elaborate buildings and inquire what they are for.

Who builds them?

Each state, every county, hundreds of private individuals, and in all cases their cost is taxed to the utmost.

Why?

Because men in business and the professions, women at home or in society, and children at school overtax their human and nervous forces by work, worry and care. This brings about nervous disorders, [illegible] and eventually insanity.

It is not always trouble with the head that causes insanity. It is oftener disease from evils in other parts of the body. The nervous system determines the status of the brain. Any one who has periodic headaches, occasional dizziness, a dimness of vision, a tingling in the feet, a feverish hand, frequent nausea, or a sinking at the pit of the stomach, should take warning at once. The cause and beginning of nervous prostration should be looked after, that it may be properly treated. Many people suffer from gravel and kidney troubles, and [illegible] cannot explain why. Nervousness is the cause. Almost three years ago Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me. I [illegible] the result in a sentence. It cured me completely. Cure number 2 followed my [illegible]

Yours, etc., NATHAN ACKLEY.

Nathan Nelson Ackley was for [illegible] in Albany, N. Y., and is well known and [illegible]

This plaster is for [illegible] by the nerves of the back, the center of all pain. No medicine to drink. Put on the back. Relief in twenty minutes. For all Lung Troubles, whether local or deep-seated, this plaster will be found to give instant relief.

For Kidney Complaints, Pain in the Side and Back, this plaster is unrivaled, and speedy cure.

Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, 25 cts. or five for $1. Mailed on receipt of price.

SMITH, DENTTLE & SMITH
Gen. Agts., Boston.

The Best Place

to buy Blankets and Robes is at the Harness and Trunk store of C. S. Lombard & Co. We are clearing out singularly and very desirable in prices. Our goods are the best and prices the lowest.

C. S. LOMBARD & CO.,
West Side Kenduskeag Bridge.

Health is Wealth!

DR. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[